

Advertisements.

DAKIN'S
CHERRY TOOTH PASTE Cleanses the
Teeth, Strengthens the Gums, and imparts
a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance
to the Breath.

50 Cents per Jar.

DAKIN'S
INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.
Surpasses all other Dyes in the purity, delicacy,
and natural appearance of the Hair, after
application.

\$1 per Case.

DAKIN'S
ROSE HAIR OIL.
A delicately scented and elegant Hair Dressing
with all the Colour and Odour of Red Rose
Petals.

Per Bottle, 50 Cents and \$1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 66)

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889.

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S
PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE.
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely
pure "Phenol" or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, specially prepared
for use in Tropical Climates, will be found
most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the
Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers
of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally.
They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a
depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation
of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat,
and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates,
and are strongly recommended for general use
by all the leading and most eminent Medical
Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit

STRONG MEDICINAL
In Single Tablet Boxes.
WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent
of Pure Carbolic Acid.
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent
of Pure Carbolic Acid.
TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent
of Pure Carbolic Acid.
Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

MEDIUM
Three Tablets in a Box.
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent
of Pure Carbolic Acid.
Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

TOILET SOAP.
Three Tablets in a Box.
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent
of Pure Carbolic Acid.
TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent
of Pure Carbolic Acid.
Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.

WATSON'S
ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP
In Single Tablet Boxes.
BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLIES AND ALL
"FETTERING" PARASITES.
It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and
may be used without the least fear
of any bad result on Dogs of
any age, sex, or size.
Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

WATSON'S
PURE TRANSPARENT
TOILET SOAPS.
Have attained a reputation in the Far
East which makes them universal
Toilet Requisites.
Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be
used by Ladies and Children with the most
delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins,
without any fear whatever of producing irritation,
at any season of the year. Being practically
dry and firm, they will be found most
economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE SOAP.
Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage
of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into
any Soap. Specially recommended to all who
have a very delicate Skin easily affected by
wind and weather.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET
SOAPS.
A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the
principal difference between them being more
one of personal preference than of quality; all
are pure, and the base of all is the same, but
the perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced
from time to time as occasion requires.

PLEASE OBSERVE—Each Tablet bears our
Name and a Trade Mark, without which none
are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars
of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the
following well-known Soaps—
ATKINSON'S CALVERT'S,
COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S,
PEARS, &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, May, 1889.

BIRTH.
On the 12th inst., at Kowloon, Mrs. E. B.
WOLFE, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

The extraordinary proceedings in the local
Share Market during the past week again
bring to the front a danger to which we
have previously had occasion more than
once to direct public attention. It is
beyond doubt that a very large proportion
of the sensational share transactions
reported lately have either been bogus
arrangements "fixed up" by unscrupulous
traffickers, or gambling of the most
reckless and criminal description; and
further, it may be safely regarded as
certain as anything can be that a
crushing collapse, which in many respects

cannot fail to bring with it results
disastrous to many interests in the colony,
will be the inevitable outcome of this
epidemic of rash speculation which has
taken such firm root in our midst. No
attempt is made to disguise the true
character of the business; it is not legiti-
mate dealing in stocks and shares, it is not
even that form of speculation which both
law and custom have to some considerable
extent recognised, but it is the great old
game of "sharps" and "flats," a whole-
sale system of barefaced swindling by
the dishonest use of undue influence,
by fraudulent misrepresentations, and
that form of conspiracy known as
"cornering." This latest phase in the
Hongkong Share Market is no ordinary
"boom" of any particular stock or stocks,
it is no mere question of buying and selling
scrip for forward delivery, but it is a
wholesale rush to unduly depreciate the
shares of certain companies and obtain
fictitious and utterly ridiculous and unwar-
ranted quotations for the shares of
others, in which the leading parts have
been played by the numerically powerful
contingent of pseudo-traffickers who
daily masquerade opposite the Hong-
kong Hotel in the convenient guise of
share-brokers. We do not for one moment
believe that one-fourth of the alleged extra-
ordinary sales and purchases "on time"
reported this week are genuine; the reports
of business done have been as untrust-
worthy as the quotations furnished by
interested go-betweens. And with special
reference to the quotation list, it has been
no unusual thing to get almost at the same
time from three different brokers three
different quotations for the same stock,
the differences ranging from four to nine
points. And this peculiarity has not been
confined to any particular stock, but has
been freely applied to nearly all stocks
which have been made a medium for this
latest development in share dealing.

The danger, however, to which we
specially referred at the beginning of this
article, is the extraordinary license per-
mitted by the directors and managers of
public companies, by merchants and
stockkeepers, to their clerks and other
employees. Apparently the most profitable
clients of certain so-called share-brokers
are young men and lads employed in
various capacities in public companies,
merchants' offices, etc. With salaries
averaging between one and two hundred
dollars per month, these enterprising
youths think nothing of entering into
contracts for the sale or purchase of
shares, for forward delivery, amounting
to many thousands of dollars, knowing
quite well at the same time that if fortune
goes against them, they will not be in a
position to fulfil their obligations. The
recent history of stock gambling in this
colony shows many such instances. Who
are chiefly to blame for this disgraceful
condition of things, which too often means
utter and absolute ruin for young men
whose careers in life might otherwise be
prosperous and useful? Is it the Govern-
ment, for calmly shutting its eyes and
allowing the leading thoroughfare in the
city to be transformed into a gambling
mart, and daily blockaded, causing great
public inconvenience, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
by an irresponsible crowd of nomadic
traffickers and their attendant army of
touts and jackals, while ruthlessly hunt-
ing down the sportive Chinese for indulging
in any one of his comparatively harmless
national pastimes? Is it the directors of
public companies and other employers, for
permitting the shareholders' and private
interests to be neglected and imperilled by
their servants and employees loafing in the
streets during business hours, and freely
indulging in speculation of the most reckless
and demoralising character? Is it the
brokers, who enter into negotiations with
persons whose positions and prospects they
know right well are being seriously
endangered? We consider that neither the
Government, the directors and merchants,
nor the brokers can be held blameless; all
of them have shirked duties and responsi-
bilities which they owe to themselves, to
their positions, and to the public
weal. Things have come to such a pass
that, as very little in the cause of
public morality can be expected from
gambling directors who set their employees
a bad example, or from brokers, whose
first and leading article of faith is bound
up in the word "brokerage," it becomes
a question of public policy whether the
Government is not called upon to specially
legislate for an evil that threatens dire
consequences, and to summarily put down
with the strong arm of the law a danger-
ous nuisance. A short enactment could
easily be passed through the Legislative
Council making all "time" transactions
in shares illegal, or, if thought desirable,
the examples of Canada and the Argentine
Republic might be followed, and share
gambling declared a penal offence. We
are loth to advocate any legislative
restrictions where the principle of *casual*
employer under ordinary circumstances would

so appropriately apply, but the business
of our local stock exchange is now
surrounded by so many abuses that there
is no other alternative. Unless something
effective is done, and that quickly, to
place this important branch of our
commercial system on a sounder basis,
we shall have another "Black Friday,"
the permanent effects of which will be
felt in Hongkong for years to come.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Teheran*,
from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at
2 p.m. yesterday.

THE prejudice against horse flesh has now so
faded out in Paris that there are 121 recognized
butcher shops where horse flesh is openly sold.

AN account of a visit to the Green Island Cement
Company's works at Macao, from the pen of our
Special Correspondent, will be found in another
column.

THE Kobe *Yashin Nippo* states that from the
1st to the 22nd inst. 25,228 piculs of tea arrived
in Kobe, of which 1,875,000 piculs were sold to
foreigners.

Morphinomaniac is becoming such an epidemic
in Paris that the Académie de Médecine is
appealed to. It constantly appears in new forms,
exalting being the latest.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the
Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Durand*, from
Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday
afternoon, and is due on the 18th inst.

THE first class, lady and littlepate, Edmund
Yates, Editor of the *London World*, has lately
deserted the Liberalism he has professed all his
life and joined the Carlton Club. A good rid-
dance of bad rubbish.

A JAPANESE paper is responsible for the statement
that the Chinese authorities, presumably
Li Hung-chang, have applied to the Tokyo
Government for a number of Japanese mining
engineers to act as instructors at the School of
Mines shortly to be established in Tientsin.

A COURT-MARTIAL was held on the *Victor*
Emanuel yesterday by Lord Charles William
Horne, Assistant Paymaster on board H.M.S.
Conqueror for drunkenness. Captain Henderson
prosecuted. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and
was at once sentenced to lose a year's seniority
and be dismissed the ship.

Thus a Japanese native paper—Mr. Ardenoah (?),
a British magician who arrived the other day in
Japan and is at present in Tokyo, intends giving
a public exhibition of his wonderful powers
shortly. He will cut the head off one of his
audience, stick it on again all right, and then
explain how the marvellous feat is accomplished.

A SOUTH German paper furnishes its readers
with the following horrid example of bad pun-
ctuation:—"After him walked Lord Salisbury
on his head, a white hat on his feet, large
but well brushed boots on his forehead, a dark
cloud in his hand, the inevitable walking-stick
in his eyes, a threatening glance in gloomy
silence."

WITH a proper sense of his rights as an author,
Father Agostino, a popular preacher in Rome,
lately made this formal protest from his pulpit:
"I protest against reporters taking down what I
say and making it a source of profit. It is an
infringement of my right. If there is to be
profit made by my sermons or my words, I am
the person entitled to it and should receive it."

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play
at the Murray Barracks to-morrow evening,
commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be
the programme:—
March—"Prelude".....Devery.
Quadrille—"The Maid of the Mountains".....Devery.
Valse—"The Maid of the Mountains".....Devery.
Polka—"The Maid of the Mountains".....Devery.
Gigue—"The Maid of the Mountains".....Devery.
Gigue—"The Maid of the Mountains".....Devery.

AN elaborate record has been kept of the number
of visitors to Vienna during 1888. The total
number was 238,170, namely, 127,770 Austrians
and Hungarians and 110,400 foreigners. The
latter included 21,914 Germans, 7,608 Russians,
3,275 Roumanians, 4,596 Frenchmen, 4,267 British,
3,245 Italians, 1,687 Swiss, 1,334 Turks, 206
Bosnians, 180 Dutchmen, 748 Bulgarians, 604
Belgians, 591 Greeks, 536 Africans, 598 Swedes
and Norwegians, 371 Asiatics, 307 Danes, 93
Australians, 64 Portuguese and 48 Montenegrins.
The second largest contingent it will be seen,
was supplied by the Anglo-Saxon race with a
total of 98,731 persons.

Carbolicum Aeneasius is the Latin for "fatal
to cockroaches, white ants, &c." and is the
commercial name of a really invaluable composi-
tion, hitherto undiscovered by "missionaries
in Mexico." "A wealthy lady" or any other
person, and sold by Messrs. Schiele and Co. The
testimonials show that as a preservative of wood
it is unrivalled. One example will be sufficient:
—"Ararat, 2000 B.C.—Sir, I attribute the
preservation of the Ark from the attacks of
the four white ants inside, and the water without,
simply to using *Carbolicum Aeneasius*.
Noah." Seriously, though, this is a composition
which every architect ought to use to preserve
wood and building materials generally.

JAPANESE merchants and manufacturers are very
properly insisting on a system of reciprocity
being strictly adhered to in their commercial
relations with China. A short time ago we
reported that the Chinese authorities had placed
their veto on certain manufacturers established
in Shanghai by Japanese, and that the Japanese
Government had promptly responded by giving
police that they would close the Chinese match
factories in Kobe. Evidently wishing to amicably
arrange matters if possible the Japanese Govern-
ment have delayed enforcing their order, and
now the native local match manufacturers are up
in arms at what they consider unnecessary
privileges being granted to their Chinese rivals.
A combination has been formed and the Japanese
authorities will be petitioned to insist on the
Chinese closing up their manufactories without
delay.

WE are informed by the agent of the Austro-
Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Com-
pany's steamer *Elkhan*, from Trieste, left
Singapore for Hongkong this morning.

"THE Truth about the Coal Mines at Hongay,"
an article describing the recent visit of our
Special Correspondent to the coal deposits in
Halang Bay, will appear in our next issue.

A VENETIAN glass manufacturer is said to be
making and selling bonnets by the thousand.
The glass cloth of which they are made has the
same shimmer and brilliancy of color as silk,
and is impervious to water.

GREEK drapery is driving out the Empire style
of dresses at home. The dress is allowed to fall
from the neck to the instep with only the inter-
ference of a loose girdle, and it is caught up at
the side to show a silk petticoat with the regular
Greek pattern. So glad!

LORD CHANCELLOR HALSBURY declined the
other night to meet Mr. Henry Labouchere,
M.P., at dinner. Labouchere had described the
accuracy of the woodcut in *Truth* as "the
Lord High Jobber of England," and the shaft
hit home.

A HIGGON vernacular print states that all the tea
damaged at the recent fire in Kobe has been
bought by Chinese. This, says our con-
temporary, causes much uneasiness among
respectable Japanese tea-dealers, for they are
apprehensive that this damaged stuff will, by the
aid of unscrupulous native agents, be palmed
off upon foreign buyers.

THE foundation of another public company has
just been discovered in the Straits Settlements.
A Mr. McFarlane, who was recently sent on a
surveying mission by Messrs. Guthrie & Co. of
Singapore, is reported to have discovered a place
near Salak which he believes to be very rich in
tin. He has not yet actually begun work,
labour being very difficult to procure, but he
believes the tin to be there.

HOTEL CLERK: "There's a newspaper man
who has been stopping with us during the week,
and he has just called for his bill. If we are
liberal with him, perhaps he will give us a good
notice." Managing Director: "A capital idea.
Tell him there will be no charge." Clerk:
"Yes, sir." Managing Director (calling clerk
back): "Anybody with him?" Clerk: "Yes, sir,
his wife." Managing Director: "All right;
charge her double rates."

A MEETING of the Executive Council was held
this afternoon, for the purpose of considering
the scheme for raising a corps of Rifle Volunteers.
The scheme is not yet made public, but, roughly,
it is on the plan of the Shanghai Volunteers. A
body of Europeans are to be trained in the
management of Maxim guns, and about twenty
are to act as light horsemen, providing their own
ponies, but with Government stabling. We shall
be able to give fuller details to-morrow.

THE *Sydney Bulletin* says that Governments in
New South Wales are organised—firstly, to find
employment, or at least salary, for Sir Henry
Parkes; secondly, to find fat billets for those of
the political friends of Ministers, who know how
to pull the strings; thirdly, to enable land-jobbers
with official influence to sell their property in
the nation at many times its market value;
fourthly, to organise schemes for printing with
public property to influential syndicates; and,
fifthly, for all other purposes likely to benefit the
members of Ministries. These are the purposes
for which Governments are organised, and don't
you forget it, dear friends.

AN oft-remanded case was very unsatisfactorily
dealt with by Mr. Wodehouse this morning. A
shop-convict was caught coming ashore on the
2nd inst. with a box, and was asked by an
excise officer what it contained. He replied
"clothes." On being opened, it was found
to contain 400 teels of opium, and he then
told a tale about having bought it from a
fellow taken to San Francisco to smuggle, and
failing to do so, had brought it back. Last
time the case was up his Worship, from some
extraordinary motive, remanded the case to see
if it could not be settled—which was out of the
question, the man having committed a distinct
offence. To-day the man was up again, and
this time the head of the Opium Farm attended
and pressed for a penalty. His Worship preferred
to again remand the case to see if the case could
not yet be settled. The Opium Farmer formally
protested, and on being asked by Mr. Wodehouse
what it was in the indictment, he said "Remanded
for settlement." What he had to do with that, he
only knows.

A MELBOURNE correspondent, in a satirical
vein, comments as follows on that feeble abortion
called Imperial Federation:—"Up to the present
time we have no instance of a Democracy
achieving anything beyond the building up of a
great State, to become the inheritance of some
mighty monarch and a great and chivalrous
aristocracy. Proofs of this readily occur to the
mind; the Hebrew Democracy, as soon as the
conquest of Palestine was completed and solidified,
became the inheritance of the dynasty of the Mag-
nificent; Athens and Corinth fell to the Macedonians;
Rome to "young Octavius"; and to follow the
analogy the great Democratic Republic of modern
times will, undoubtedly, become the prize of some
future great military hero. It is plain: there is
no augury in it to any student of history, that
the only enduring form of political institution is
the aristocratic-monarchical, which, in its highest
development, becomes Imperial. Consequently,
Imperial Federation is not only desirable, it is
inevitable. Imperialism means Intervention. Syn-
thesis. But though Imperialism is undoubtedly our
destiny—as it has been the fate of all Democracies
in the past—there shall be no such thing as
Canada have, as the *Age* eloquently puts it, "to
advance." When they shall have become mighty
nations, whose people will be "like unto the
sands of the sea-shore for multitude;" when a
rich and virtuous aristocracy shall have
sprung from their loins; when, like their
ancestors, they shall have demanded their
"kings"—and who so eligible as the grandsons
or descendants of our good and gracious
Queen, who so worthy to receive the Imperial
diadems of Australia and Canada?—when,
then, there shall be an Emperor of Britain—the
Emperor of Empires—united in a sacred
bond of brotherhood with the Emperor of India,
Emperor of Canada, and Emperor of Australia;
then will Imperial Federation be indeed "an
all accomplishment"—a glorious and mighty fact.
Such an Empire, in close alliance with our
"kith and kin across the sea," under the
Imperial sway of probably a scion of the throne
Imperial House of Brunswick, will conquer the
world, and standing on the uttermost confines
of it, will sweep sword for more planets to
conquer; for shall we not march shoulder to
shoulder, from victory to victory, until the whole
earth shall be ours, under one imperial crown,
in one Imperial federation—the Land and the
Sea; and the mighty head of Imperial grandeur
shall be hailed by all men, white, black, and
yellow—the Emperor of the Planet? There will
be no Kingdoms left on earth, all having been
swallowed up in the tremendous mass of Empire;
nothing but the Kingdom of Heaven tributary to
the Empire of Britain."

A poor wretched man got three months hard
in Melbourne the other day for appropriating a
Bible that belonged to somebody else. And yet
they tell us the gospel is free to all.

THE latest therapeutic novelty is called
"Léchage," the tongue of the dog being the
active agent in the cure. The treatment is
prescribed for nervous and skin diseases.

SELLERS of local stocks "on time" will be wise
to keep their operations within reasonable limits.
The eminent prophet Baxter has definitely fixed
the end of the world for March 15th, 1895.

THE English syndicate with a capital of
£10,000 which has been formed to secure the
larger-brewer, breweries of St. Louis is about a best
on record in this particular form of speculation.

A SCOTCH preacher in London, recently speaking
of the frequent complaint of preachers for being
dull, gave his hearers this shot: "The fault is
not that we are poor preachers, but because you
are mighty poor stuff to preach to."

A FIRE-BRICK trust is the latest trading "corner"
in England, a syndicate with \$15,000,000 cap-
ital having begun negotiations to buy up all the
works. A 5-shilling increase in the price per
1,000 is to be the first result of the scheme.

THE Japanese ship-building yards do not yet
appear to be able to meet the requirements of the
Imperial Navy. We note that another second-
class cruiser will be ordered shortly by the
Naval Department from England, the plans of
the vessel having been approved at a recent
meeting of the Naval Construction Committee.

THE civilisation of China is daily becoming more
and more an accomplished fact. The latest aid
to it is the project of a new Company—known
to the public, probably, for the first time yester-
day—the "Chinese Amusement Syndicate." This
is not an organisation for the dissemination
of Chinese amusements, but for the elevation
of the masses by making them acquainted with
European pleasures. The Company propose to
erect a switch-back railway, a merry-go-round, and
some shooting-galleries, at Yumai, a sort of
perpetual fair, where the apathetic coolie can go
and scoot down an inclined plane at a rate that
will make his queue resemble a lightning-rod,
and his frugal meal of rice and water hasten to
come forth and see how the thing is worked. A
crowd of Celestials on hobby-horses will cer-
tainly be highly interesting. A few months will
see it all under way—the money is up, and
everything promising.

HERE are the origins of some of the great inven-
tions—

Class—Known in Egypt 1740, B.C.
Bellows—Egyptian, used 1495, B.C.
Needles—First made in England, 1545.
Oxygen—Discovered by Priestley, 1774.
Candles—Made of tallow, used in 1200.
Cotton Gin—Made by Eli Whitney, 1793.
Engraving—Invented by Chinese, 1000 B.C.
Clocks—Water clocks used in Rome, 158 B.C.
Hydrogen—First isolated by Cavendish, 1766.
Thermometer—Credited to Santorio di Padua,
1609.
Barometer—Evangelista Torricella, invented
1643.
Air pump—Made by Otto Guericke of Magde-
burg, 1650.
Anemometer—Invented 1709, by Walford, to
measure force of wind.
Billiards—Ascribed to Henriques Desgaigne, who
lived in the reign of Charles IX of France.
Algebra—Arabic origin; known in Europe,
1200; used generally, 1590; Luca Borgo's book,
1494.

LONG ago the American critics discovered that
Mrs. Brown-Potter could not act, though it was
admitted that she had some personal charms.
Even this latter admission of the lady's his-
torical capabilities are now being discounted
by the fact that her legs are not specially
desirable. The distinguished journalist who was
told off to "do" her understandings, writes that
they are Bernhardine, and only a trifle
heavier than the famous Frenchwoman's. They
are long, very slender, frail, but they are shapely,
having the Hogarthian line above and below the
knee, and yet are too long and narrow. These
legs express beauty, but not comfort or liberality.
They are parsimonious. The true leg is generous,
like true art; the perfect leg lacks nothing and
withholds nothing. But the special thing about
Mrs. Potter's legs is not what they are or are
not, so much as that she displays them, and
men and women talk about them and fill the
theatre. It is only when she stands in certain
positions, or as she moves in rapid flight across
the stage, or in her windings and convolutions
about her lover's body, that the outline of her
legs is seen hiding the view through her dress.
The apparent exhibition of the legs themselves,
in pink reality, are even more fleeting and less
certain. That is why the men in the audience
dart forward as one man. They never are con-
fident, are kept on tenterhooks, always on the
eve of a satisfactory view, and never getting it.
The women, better schooled and less interested,
remain quietly in the seats. But even the
women keep their eyes riveted on the stage.

ONE of the Chinese clerks in the Government
Office has been very smart—to smart that,
unless he manages to keep out of Hongkong
until he is forgotten, he stands a good chance
of getting five years. He had a penchant
for visiting a light-of-love dame, in Taiping-
shan, and liked everything but the charges.
Therefore he wrote a letter the other day, signed
"Stewart" (the Colonial Secretary) and stamped
with the Public Works Department "chop,"
intimating, in very terrible phrase, that "my
clerk" (meaning himself) was a man to be feared
and low-towed to, and charged the lowest
possible amount, otherwise the fellow might
together with her mistress, would hear some-
thing drop. He also ordered them to complain
to the authorities about two native detectives
who frequented the house (and, by the way,
there is a good deal of shady work done by
these fellows, it is alleged) and wound up by
commanding his beloved to be always ready
to come to him whenever he sent for her.
Otherwise—!!! That evening he called again,
and was apparently disappointed at finding the
letter ineffective, for next day he wrote again,
threatening a variety of things if his wishes were
not carried out. The woman, however, was not
to be carried off. The man, however, knew nothing
about it—some outsider was responsible—prob-
ably the clerk. The legal lights agreed to
defend one prisoner each, and the cases were
taken, separately. The first prisoner, a chair-
puller, who had carried the letters to the house,
was discharged, the Magistrate believing that
he did not know anything about it. The other
man was remanded.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wills, Acting Puisne
Judge.)

PASCOR v. MORGAN.

In this case Mr. J. F. W. W. appeared for
the plaintiff and Mr. J. L. Francis, Q.C.,
(instructed by Mr. Rocco) represented the defend-
ant.
His lordship delivered judgment as follows:—
This is an action for the delivery to the plaintiff
of a naval discharge, unlawfully detained by
the defendant, and \$800 damages are claimed.
The plaintiff states that during the month of
October last he was engaged by the defendant
for the Chinese Customs, and at the time of such
engagement he handed the documents to the
defendant. Some time after the defendant dis-
charged he demanded the return of his papers, and
as they are not forthcoming he brings this action.
Defendant admits the receipt, and states that
there and then, in the plaintiff's presence, he
handed the papers over to Captain Clayton, the
Coastguard Commissioner. He also denies that
he ever employed the plaintiff at all, and states
that he was employed by Captain Clayton, who
was not at all under his (defendant's) orders, and
who was therefore the proper person to have the
papers. In the face of this evidence, and the
absence of any evidence of negligence or neglect
of duty on the part of the defendant, I do not
think the mere handing over of the documents
covers an action. It is quite possible that the
plaintiff has a cause of action against some other
person, but I am not called upon to decide that
point. In accordance with the opinion I have
expressed I give judgment for the defendant,
with costs.
Mr. Webber applied for a copy of his lordship's
notes, and the application was acceded to.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT WORKS.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Of the various industrial enterprises which
owe their existence to Hongkong capitalists there
is none that rests on a more solid basis and offers
better prospects to those immediately interested
in its success than the cement manufactory lately
constructed on the picturesque "Ye Apot" known
as the "Iha Verde" in a sheltered harbour of
Macao. Like many other industrial undertakings,
the Green Island Cement Company, Limited,
began operations under circumstances which,
to say the least, were strongly suggestive of
an ephemeral existence. The scheme, although
its intention was due to foreign foresight, was
practically in Chinese hands and under Chinese
domination, and even after making every
allowance for the energy displayed, it must be
admitted that the capital management of it, much
that was to be desired in the shape of technical
skill and business experience. The Company
was originally formed, as a joint stock concern,
with a capital of \$50,000 divided into ten
thousand shares of \$5 each, to manufacture
cement on Green Island a portion of which had
been ceded to the promoters by the Bishop of
Macao, representing St. John's College, this
institution holding proprietary rights over the
place. The island at one time belonged to the
Macao Government, but was presented a great
many years ago to a public citizen, and
one I cannot recall for the moment, in recogni-
tion of eminent services rendered in the colony.
This district had Macao become religious in
his later days and before his death conveyed
Green Island to St. John's College, and it has
remained in the possession of the trustees of
that establishment ever since. Some doubts have
been expressed as to the validity of the College's
title to this property, and I understand that a
direct descendant of the purely donor is still
living in the Holy City, under not too flourishing
circumstances, who asserts a claim to the island;
however, the place has been long in undis-
puted possession of the all-powerful priest of St.
Joseph's College, a rival of the Jesuits, and the
Macao Government has never interfered with the
Macao Government's title to the island, and it is
evident that the cement works have been built
on the land necessary for their purpose

